



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Such blemishes are, however, trifling, and this notice must close with an expression of sincere gratitude to M. Huisman for having cleared up one of the dark places in the history of the relations between Europe and Asia, and with a recognition of the fact that he has put forth a work showing wide research, sound criticism, and admirable grasp of the conditions that existed in the early part of the eighteenth century both in Europe and in Asia.

H. MORSE STEPHENS.

A History of Slavery in Virginia. By JAMES CURTIS BALLAGH. [Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science. Extra Volume 24.] (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 1902. Pp. viii, 160.)

MR. BALLAGH has written the best local study of American slavery which has yet appeared, and one worthy to rank with the admirable work of Jeffrey Brackett. This study of slavery in Virginia is chiefly noteworthy for the careful comparison of slavery in America with serfdom in Europe, or more especially in England, and for its tracing out step by step the legal development of the slave status.

The volume is short and divided into three chapters: a brief historical chapter dealing with the slave-trade; a long chapter of ninety pages, which is the kernel of the dissertation and treats of the rise and development of slavery as a legal and social system; a final chapter dealing with manumission and efforts at emancipation.

The author has evidently strong Southern sympathies; he is fond of proving Massachusetts equally blood-guilty with Virginia, and has discovered a certain quality inherent in white blood which he designates as "sanctity" (p. 61). Nevertheless such things crop out only incidentally, and, on the whole, the temper and balance of the true scholar are well maintained. There are places where one may easily differ with the author's judgment; he contends, for instance, in the initial chapter, that "no colony made a more strenuous and prolonged effort to prevent the imposition of negro slavery upon it, and no state a more earnest attempt to alleviate or rid itself of that burden, than Virginia" (p. 14). True it is that by 1772 there was strong opposition to the slave-trade in the colony, and that such opposition appeared at various times earlier. Nevertheless a review of Virginia legislation on the subject and a knowledge of the large revenue derived from the duty acts on negroes may well lead the student to wonder if moral opposition to the traffic was not at a low ebb during the early part of the eighteenth century, and if the charge that England forced slavery on Virginia is not a little far-fetched. That Virginia early came to fear too many slaves is true, but Mr. Ballagh is assuredly wrong in claiming for this state the honor of being the "first political community in the civilized modern world" to prohibit the importation of slaves (p. 23), since both Connecticut and Rhode Island anticipated her by four years.¹

¹ *Acts and Laws of Conn.* (1784), pp. 233-234; *R. I. Colonial Records*, VII, pp. 251-253.

The study of the legal development of slavery in Chapter II. is a distinct contribution to our understanding of the system. Mr. Ballagh shows clearly that in Virginia, as well as in many other colonies, the negro at first was in the eyes of the law a servant in no way distinguishable from other servants. From the beginning, by law and custom, a succession of steps evolved the human chattel of later days. These steps began with the recognition of negroes as slaves for life ; then the recognition of their children as slaves, since they could not be reared as free-men ; next the slave became personal property and at last real estate. Finally a series of laws drew the color line of slavery by first ignoring the distinction of Christian and heathen and then enslaving most mulattoes. When the full status of slavery was established, the author traces in detail the legal privileges and limitations of slaves and compares their condition with that of the English villain. The negro slave could be bought and sold, seized for debt, separated from his family, restricted in movement, etc. On the other hand he could not legally marry or trade, or learn to read or write, or sue in courts except for freedom.

The part of the second chapter dealing with social status is not so full nor so satisfactory as the first part. It has a slightly apologetic tone, and while it frankly admits many evils of slavery (save the greatest one, on which it is almost silent) nevertheless it lays great stress on the benevolent and better side of slavery, and its good effects on master and man. Thomas Jefferson's very flat contradiction of this pleasant picture is attributed by Mr. Ballagh to French "doctrines of equality," and "pique" (p. 129).

The final chapter gives deserved praise to the abolition efforts of Jefferson, Tucker, and others, and shows how the question of disposing of the freedmen was the great obstacle to their plans of emancipation. The author supports "South-Side" Adams's views, and seems to agree with him that Abolitionism rather than cotton was mainly instrumental in fastening the chains of the slaves after 1830.

The volume has a bibliography and an index.

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS.

Immigration of the Irish Quakers into Pennsylvania, 1682-1750, with their Early History in Ireland. By ALBERT C. MYERS, M.L. (Swarthmore, Pennsylvania: The Author. 1902. Pp. xxii, 477.)

Quaker Arrivals at Philadelphia, 1682-1750. By ALBERT C. MYERS. (Philadelphia: Ferris and Leach. 1902. Pp. 131.)

THE coming of Friends' families to America during the colonial days has been described in many works of genealogical research and in local histories, but they have mostly related to families from England. Albert Cook Myers, in the portly and attractive volume named above, has filled a gap in the records by describing the migration of Friends from Ireland.